

the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, and that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of the day of peace, we gladly have their material prosperity and political stability, and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any old world empire grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way.

**Powerful Navy Urged.**  
"The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it."

"Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from our aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights in return, to insure fair treatment to our commerce, and to guarantee the safety of the American people."

"Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. They are offering us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling."

"It is not possible to improve a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to four years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the conning towers, the gun turrets and the engine-rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty."

"It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph; and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those who are in command of events, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance."

"There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. It is useless and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battleships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the nation."

"To send any warship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis."

**Our Present Naval Force.**  
"We now have seventeen battleships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor."

"The naval militia forces are state organizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government."

"But in addition we should at once provide for a National Reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval establishment, and should be made up of graduates of the Naval Academy, graduates of the Naval Militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, launches, schooners, fishing vessels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light-houses."

**Need for Powerful Navy.**  
"The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial, matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be 'opinionated and unarmed.'"

"It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. Every effort should be made to bring the army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the army, as in the navy, is a necessary evil. What is needed is power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments."

"The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year."

"Only actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembarking, will it be possible to train the higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly."

**Militia Laws Obsolete.**  
"Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and armament of the Guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war."

"That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a constructive force, a most potent element for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization."

**Eulogy of Veterans.**  
"No other citizens deserve so well of the

republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their stand in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of all national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the fight that tried men's souls."

**Merit System Endorsed.**  
"The merit system of making appointments is in its essence a democratic and American as the common schools system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions within the duties of the government, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results."

"It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less."

**Treatment of Indians.**  
"The message points out the defects in our present consular service, and recommends the passage of bills now before Congress that will increase its efficiency. Of the Indian problem it says—"

"In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The General Allotment Act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family of the individual. Under its provisions some six hundred Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites."

"In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races of other countries, we should exercise control, every effort should be made to bring it about."

"For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the Census Office as now constituted and organized is a permanent government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper and more satisfactory work. In the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic and social science."

"The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development continues constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from \$1,411,779 in 1897 to \$3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent."

**Growth of Postal Service.**  
"It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service."

**Second-Class Mail Matter.**  
"The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the introduction and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only \$4,294,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of \$111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The Postoffice Department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law, and it should be sustained in its effort."

"We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American peoples, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large."

"The occurrences arising from the 'Boxer' outbreak in China are revealing and sad, and the steps taken to secure to the United States its share of the trade of the Orient are explained. The message concludes—"

"The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our criticism we recently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
White House, December 3, 1901.

## FOR WOMEN AND HOME

### ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

**Wedding Gifts of Silver—Old Dutch Pieces Quite the Fashion, and Jewelers Show Many Other Attractive Articles—Cooking Recipes.**

#### ABOUT WEDDING GIFTS.

For those interested in wedding gifts the shops are showing many fascinating things. The big jewelry establishments are making an unusually attractive showing. The novelties are many and unique. Antique silver, with partly gilt finish, is most effective.

A very beautiful service of it was among the gifts at a recent fashionable wedding. The extreme oddness in shape of the sugar bowl, with this service, was much commented on. It was a perfect reproduction of the pine-apple.

As it is in vogue to use odd pieces in silver as well as in china on the tea table, it will be proper to combine the antique and the Dutch silver. Tea caddies make very attractive additions to the tea table in Dutch silver.

The new idea in glass ware makes a most desirable gift, and one any bride might be proud of. This enamelled glass ware is shown in olive and bon-bon dishes. A particularly effective olive dish has a design of strawberries in wreath form with a narrow gilt border on either side, says the Philadelphia Press.

Perhaps the most acceptable of gifts are the beautiful pieces of bric-a-brac in Royal Vienna ware, and the shops are showing an unlimited variety.

Those effective bronze electrolors are also there to tempt one, and with their flower-like globes, in orchids, lilies and roses, they certainly make a pardonable extravagance.

These electrolors are far more dainty in design and coloring than the majority of lamps, of which the bride of old was always generously supplied with.

I will not close without telling you of another gift just ordered for a bride of the near future. It is a fruit compote in Dutch silver, supported by three small cupids.—Boston Herald.

#### WOMEN LOOK YOUNGER THAN MEN.

I wonder how many people have noticed that in the last twenty years the fallacy that "a woman looks older for her years than a man" has been exploded. A woman—the ordinary woman who takes care of herself and treasures her youth as a precious thing—

looks younger than the majority of men of the same age, says the Minneapolis Times. Women of 40 and 45 look many years younger than their husbands, who are usually but a few years their seniors, and because of the eternal youth preserving that obtains among the new century women the fashion of marrying men who are several years their juniors is becoming more and more the vogue.

#### BLACK CLOTH GOWN.



Trimmed with shaped bands of deep red velvet, with an embroidered design in black, following the lines of the velvet. Velvet girdle and undersleeves. The vest has a yoke of tucked white chiffon, with bands of embroidered chiffon crossing it; lower part of accordion pleated chiffon.

#### Almond Cake.

Blanch enough almonds to make a cupful of them when skinned and when cold pound to a paste. Or, what is more convenient, buy the almond paste ready prepared. Cream a quarter-pound of butter with a pound of powdered sugar and beat into this the well-whipped yolks of seven eggs. Now beat in gradually the almond paste, one teaspoonful of rose water, a quart of sifted flour and, lastly, the stiffened whites of the eggs. Bake in a loaf in a steady oven until a straw comes out clean from the thickest part. When cold, ice, flavoring the icing with rose water and a very little essence of bitter almonds.

Success never roasts on the banner of the man who neglects his business.

## REVENGE OF LOVERS.

### RIDICULOUS ESCAPADES OF SOME REJECTED YOUNG MEN.

**Foolish Freaks of Youths in Old England—One Disappointed Suitor Went to the Expense of "Burying" His Ex-B fiancée's Effects.**

Whether the jilted lover feels that he has been made to look very foolish that it really does not matter how much more foolish he shows himself to be, it is impossible to say; but the fact remains that when he attempts "to get his own back," to use a vulgar phrase, he generally descends to a degree of ridiculousness difficult to exceed. Some of his foolish freaks are recounted by Tit-Bits. One salad youth recently started and annoyed his erstwhile sweetheart and got himself into trouble with the law by chartering a small, but murderously-inclined brass band to play the "Dead March" in "Saul" under the lady's window. This individual is not alone in the glory of his ridiculousness. Indeed he was only modestly following in the footsteps of another young man who had been similarly rejected. The latter young man took revenge upon his rejecter by giving her "constancy" a stately funeral, very much to the amusement of the good folks residing in his town. He caused a death notice to be inserted in the proper columns of all the local newspapers announcing that the love and constancy of the young lady had succumbed to an attack of another young man on a certain date. Then he actually went to the expense of "burying" his ex-fiancee's affections. At noon one day a band of some eight or ten instruments drew up in front of the young lady's house, and was promptly followed by a closed hearse and a single coach. Alighting quickly from the coach the young man of misapplied originality ran quickly up the steps of the lady's house, and immediately returned, pretending to bear some heavy object reverentially on the palms of his hands. This imaginary something was run into the hearse and the funeral cortege started to wend its way slowly through the streets towards the cemetery, led by the band playing the "Dead March," and with the addle-headed young man as sole mourner. Needless to say, the procession caused a good deal of sensation in the town, and by the time it had walked round the boundary wall of the cemetery it was the chief topic of local chatter, and everyone knew what was the meaning of it. A few days later there was very nearly a genuine funeral, for the young lady's new lover met the old lover in the street, with a decided advantage in favor of the former. A black eye and a badly swollen mouth, to say nothing of a large bump on the back of his head, caused by contact with the curb, must have impressed the young man that he had gone to the expense of a funeral for nothing.

A provincial tradesman may be said to owe the flourishing condition of his business to have been jilted by his heart's choice, and taking revenge in a manner which made him the talk of his town, not a large one, by the way. After an engagement lasting the better part of two years the young woman jilted her lover for a handsomer and more prosperous tradesman from a neighboring town. Hardly were the words of rejection cold on her lips than he set to the work of taking satisfaction for the affront. He shut up his shop and announced his death as having taken place on account of Miss ———'s heartless conduct to him. He had cards printed repeating the sad announcement, and these he sent round to all the young woman's friends and his customers, and he advertised in the local paper that his funeral would take place on a certain date. On the day appointed, however, he placarded his shop with a highly-colored notice to the effect that he had learned that "the cause of all his troubles" had proved to be unworthy to die for, and that he had consequently decided to live and "resume his business on Monday next." By this time, of course, the affair was known to the whole town, and when the shop opened on the all-important Monday there was a crowd of customers waiting.

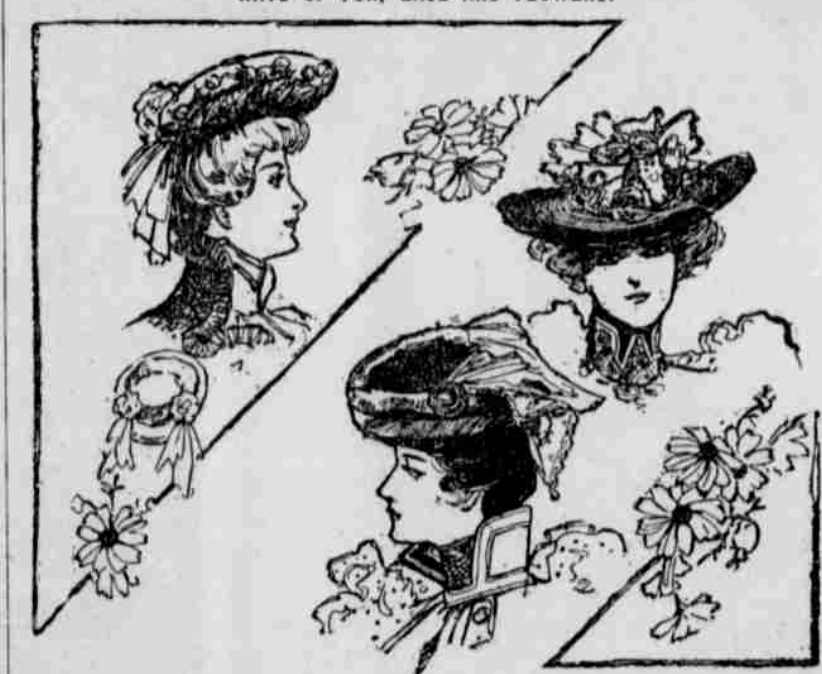
#### The Family Home Run.

The national game is frequently productive of "home runs," and one of the most interesting of this variety of tallies was made by a Philadelphia batsman in Chicago. He hit the ball squarely and drove it over the right field fence. It entered the window in the second story of a house, rolled down the back stairs into the kitchen and lodged in a pan of dough under the stove. The natural inference is that the family partook the next day of ball-bearing bread.—Youth's Companion.

#### The Salt of the Sea.

There is salt enough in the sea to cover 7,000,000 square miles of land with a layer one mile in thickness.

## HATS OF FUR, LACE AND FLOWERS.



1. Fancy shape, covered with mouflon, with two knots of white satin ribbon. The brim is faced with dark green leaves, and small dahlias are embedded in the fur. 2. Turban shape, with brim of mouflon and soft crown of green velvet. A fine lace scarf is fastened at the sides by a large enamel button. 3. A sweeping brim, covered with sable, with crown of brown lace and pink and yellow roses.

#### WHEN TO MARRY.

Nearly all our self-made men, leaders in the professions and in business, married young and on very moderate incomes. Many assumed, without the slightest trepidation, the responsibility of supporting a wife on \$1,000 a year or less. These men usually have very pronounced views on the inadequate knowledge of the value of money and how to take care of it possessed by the majority of young men and women. The views of these young persons as to the amount of income upon which they may prudently marry vary, of course, according to the circumstances in which they have lived. Many an intelligent girl who works in New York kitchens has no doubt whatever that she and the steady young fellow she intends to marry will have a comfortable home on \$12 to \$14 a week. A penniless German schoolteacher who came to Philadelphia when a young man, and who in his old age lives in New York on the rentals of apartment houses bought with \$300,000 he earned slowly in manufacturing, asserted the other day that \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year in New York would give to young married couples of refinement a comfort-

able home, books, music and amusements and everything they might need for the rational enjoyment of life. This gentleman has the German idea of thrift. There is scarcely any doubt that any man and wife gifted with his ability to disburse dollars to the very best advantage would be able to realize his idea of comfortable married life on a small income.

Why should lovers defer their marriage a day longer than the time when, so far as we mortals can discern the future, the prospect of a comfortable home is reasonably assured? It is senseless to wait for the coming of affluent days. Their lives should be united, and each in his way should help to bring about the advent of easier times if they are ever to come.

The census returns show that the total white population of Calcutta is 10,697.

The census of 1900 shows that there are 13,197 negroes to every 100,000 whites, compared with 13,575 in 1890.

Fame is the goddess of printer's ink—and she keeps the names of her favorites in the newspapers.